

CRAWFORD COUNTY DIRECTORY.
COUNTY OFFICERS.
Sheriff..... J. F. Hum.
Clerk..... J. Bell.
Register..... Wm. Putnam.
Treasurer..... G. M. P. Davis.
Prosecutor..... A. H. Swarthout.
Judge of Probate..... M. J. Conner.
C. C. Com..... N. E. Britt.
Surveyor..... W. H. Sherman.
Coroners..... W. Haynes.
SUPERVISORS.
Grove Township..... Thos. Lounds.
South Branch..... Ira H. Richardson.
Beaver Creek..... W. Patterson.
Maple Forest..... R. S. Babitt.
Graylingville..... J. A. Barker.
Frederickville..... Chas. Jackson.
Center Plains..... G. W. Love.

W. M. WOODWORTH,
Physician and Surgeon,
GRAYLING, MICH.

U. S. Examining Surgeon for Pensions.
Graduate of University of Mich. 1853.
Office with A. H. Swarthout.
Residence with A. J. Rose.
Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m.

MAIN J. CONNER,
Attorney at Law,
GRAYLING, MICH.

W. A. MASTERS, NOTARY PUBLIC—Con-
tracts, Mortgages, etc., etc.

A. H. SWARTHOUT,
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Real Estate, Insurance, & Collection Agt.
GRAYLING, MICH.

N. E. BRITT,
COUNTY SURVEYOR

OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.
Surveying in all of its branches, in-
cluding leveling, promptly attended to.
GRAYLING, MICH.

Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette

Pioneer East and West Line
Through the Upper Peninsula of
Michigan.

240 Miles Shorter and 12 hours quicker
than any other line between Detroit,
Southern Michigan, and all
Points East and Southeast
and the Iron and Cop-
per Districts.

GOING EAST.
Leave Marquette 9:30 p. m. 9:00 a. m.
do Onondaga 10:30 p. m. 10:00 a. m.
do Marquette 11:30 p. m. 11:00 a. m.
do Onondaga 12:30 p. m. 12:00 p. m.
do Marquette 1:30 p. m. 1:00 p. m.
do Onondaga 2:30 p. m. 2:00 p. m.
do Marquette 3:30 p. m. 3:00 p. m.
do Onondaga 4:30 p. m. 4:00 p. m.
do Marquette 5:30 p. m. 5:00 p. m.
do Onondaga 6:30 p. m. 6:00 p. m.
do Marquette 7:30 p. m. 7:00 p. m.

GOING WEST.
Leave P. St. Ignace 10:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
do Newberry 11:30 p. m. 8:30 a. m.
do Seney 12:30 p. m. 9:30 a. m.
do Marquette 1:30 p. m. 10:30 a. m.
do Onondaga 2:30 p. m. 11:30 a. m.
do Marquette 3:30 p. m. 12:30 p. m.
do Onondaga 4:30 p. m. 1:30 p. m.
do Marquette 5:30 p. m. 2:30 p. m.
do Onondaga 6:30 p. m. 3:30 p. m.
do Marquette 7:30 p. m. 4:30 p. m.
do Onondaga 8:30 p. m. 5:30 p. m.
do Marquette 9:30 p. m. 6:30 p. m.

Connections are made at St. Ignace with the
popular steamer, Co. of Cleveland for Detroit
and intermediate points.
The Michigan Central Railroad for Detroit and
all points in Michigan and the East South and
Southeast.
With the New England Transportation Co.'s line
for Milwaukee, Chicago, Collingwood, and all
points in Canada.
At Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton &
Ontonagon Railroad for the Iron and Copper Dis-
tricts and with steamers for Duluth and the
Northwest.
Through tickets on sale at Marquette and St.
Ignace, and all points in Northern Peninsula.
Pullman Sleepers on night express train.
Day trains daily except Sundays.
For information as to passenger and freight
rates apply to the office of General Freight and
Passenger Agent.
THOS. McKEOWN, Gen'l Supt., Marquette, Mich.
F. McKEOWN, Asst. Supt., Marquette, Mich.
Agents.

A week made at home by
the industrious. Best busi-
ness now before the public.
Capital not needed; we will
start you. Men, women, boys and
girls wanted everywhere to work for us.
Now is the time; you can work in spare
time, or give your whole time to the
business. No other business will pay
you nearly as well. No one can fail to
make enormous pay, by engaging at
once. Costly outfit and terms free.
Money made fast, easily and honora-
bly. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

REST not life is sweeping
by, go and dare die
before you die, some-
thing might and suc-
cess leave behind to conquer time.
\$66 a week in your own town, \$5 out-
fit free; no risk; everything new; cap-
ital not required; we will furnish you
everything; many are making fortunes
ladies make as much as men, boys and
girls make great pay. Reader, if you
want business at which you can make
great pay all the time, write for particu-
lars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

NOTICE.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
To-wit: City, Mich., November 29th, 1883.
Counsel having been entered at this office by
Attorney at Law, Thomas C. Smith, for
advertising his homestead entry, No. 844, dated
October 10th, 1883, under the 5th of July sec-
tion, with a view to the cancellation of said en-
try, the said entry is hereby advertised to
cancel at the office on the 24th day of January,
1884, at 12 o'clock, noon, and if not canceled
thereby, the same shall be deemed to have been
canceled on the 24th day of January, 1884.
W. H. C. JONES, Register.

Crawford Avalanche

JUSTICE AND RIGHT. PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR
VOL. IV. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1883. NO. 38.

O. PALMER,
"Julius," in a communication to
the the Osego County Herald on the
Senatorial question, winds up his ar-
ticle as follows: "In conclusion, al-
low me to say that the fidelity of our
own Representative at Lansing, to the
true principles of the Republican party
(instead of catering to the wishes of
"the horde of federal office-holders")
deserves the admiration and approval
of his entire constituency."

TO STATE PAPERS.
Mr. Wm. H. Brennan, of Elmira,
Osego county, Michigan, desires in-
formation as to the whereabouts of his
brother, Mr. Thomas H. Brennan, whom
he has neither seen nor heard of, or
from since the war of the Rebellion,
or 1864.
Should the above paragraph chance
to catch the eye of any person or per-
sons knowing of his whereabouts, or
denise, they will confer a marked fa-
vor by addressing such information to
Mr. Wm. H. Brennan, of Elmira, Ot-
sego Co., Mich. Mr. Brennan was for-
merly a resident of Troy, N. Y.

OPENING OF THE YEAR.
The year has opened under fearful
auspices all over the world. Half of
Ireland is starving. Floods have
drowned out the valleys of the Rhine
and Danube and Rhine and Seine,
and impoverished a million of people.
The winter opened in continental
Europe with bitter cold weather and
snow storms of extraordinary severity
and persistence, which covered the
slopes of the Alps, the Apennines, the
Balkans and the Carpathian moun-
tains. Then followed a sudden thaw
accompanied by heavy rains, and the
snow which under ordinary circum-
stances would have remained upon the
valleys gradually was melted all at
once, and the precipitation of a whole
season was hurled in one fearful deluge
into the narrow channels of the rivers.
The Danube rose fifteen feet above
the high water mark of spring at Vienna;
the Rhine, the Seine, the Po, the
Rhine, the Vistula, all rose above their
banks and made lakes where farms and
villages had been. Great cities like
Mannheim are almost submerged, Ratis
has been left abandoned, and other
places on the shores of the great rivers
are doing their business chiefly by
means of boats. The deluge came so
suddenly in many places that escape
was impossible, and hundreds were
drowned. The suffering and destruc-
tion which has resulted is something
unprecedented. As we said, over a
million of people have been impoverished.
The greatest suffering seems to be
in Germany. Here the climate is most
severe, the poverty of the masses or-
dinarily most abject, and the means of
relief, by reason of the poverty of
the country, are least. The
wealth of North Germany are them-
selves poor when measured by the stand-
ard of more fortunate countries, and
there is but little to spare for such an
emergency as this. The poorer classes
at best, are little better off than the
poorest peasantry of Ireland. There
are well-grounded fears that starvation
and pestilence will follow in the wake
of the floods. While our own country
in its prosperity, was being slowly awa-
kened to duty of charity for the suffer-
ing across the water, and while our
German fellow citizens particularly
were forwarding substantial aid to the
stricken fatherland, comes this awful
visitation upon Milwaukee, in which
the fatalities have been greater than
those of any one province by the
floods of Europe. People have come
in spite of themselves to believe that
there is a sort of contagion in disaster,
and that great calamities happen in
groups; Where and how will the hand
of fate strike next?—Detroit Evening
News.

THE WESTERN EDITOR.
A Western editor received a letter
from an indignant subscriber, who
said: "I don't want your paper any
longer." To which the editor mildly
replied: "That's all right. I wouldn't
make it any longer if you did, because
in that case I should have to buy a
new press. The present length just
suits me, and I am glad it suits you."

THE AVALANCHE office has received
a fine lot of new job type, and is now
prepared to compete with any office in
the State for letter heads, bill heads,
note heads, envelopes, cards, etc., etc.
Call and see us before ordering else-
where.

Harpers School Books at the Post
Office at publishers prices.

The AVALANCHE office has turned
out some very neat and tasty
job printing during the past few weeks.
Call in and look at samples.

BUSINESS LAW IN DAILY USE.
The following compilation of busi-
ness law contains the essence of a
large amount of legal verbiage. Cut
it out for future reference, as it may
save you a heap of time and trouble.
If a note is lost or stolen, it does
not release the maker; he must pay it,
if the consideration for which it was
given and amount can be proven.
Notes bear interest only when so
stated.
Principals are responsible for the
acts of their agents.
Each individual in a partnership is
responsible for the whole amount of
the debts of the firm, except in cases
of special partnership.
Ignorance of the law excuses no
one.
The law compels no one to do im-
possibilities.
An agreement without a considera-
tion is void.
A note made on Sunday is void.
Contracts made on Sunday cannot
be enforced.
A note by a minor is void.
A contract made with a minor is
void.
A contract made with a lunatic is
void.
A note obtained by fraud, or from a
person in a state of intoxication, can-
not be collected.
It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.
Signatures made with a lead pencil
are good in law.
A receipt for money is not always
conclusive.
The acts of one partner bind all the
rest.
"Value received" is usually written
in a note, and should be, but is not
necessary. If not written it is pre-
sumed by the law, or may be supplied
by proof.
The maker of an "accommodation"
bill or note (one for which he has re-
ceived no consideration, having lent
his name or credit for the accommo-
dation of the holder) is not bound to
the person accommodated, but is
bound to all other parties, precisely as
if there was a good consideration.
No consideration is sufficient in law
if it is illegal in its nature.
Checks or drafts must be presented
for payment without unreasonable de-
lay.
Checks or drafts should be pre-
sented during business hours; but in this
country, except in case of banks, the
time extends through the day and
evening.
If the drawer of a check or draft has
changed his residence, the holder must
use due or reasonable diligence to find
him.
If one who holds a check as payee
or otherwise, transfers it to another,
he has a right to insist that the check
be presented that day, or, at farthest,
on the day following.
A note indorsed in blank (the name
of the indorser only written) is trans-
ferable by delivery, the same as if
made payable to bearer.
If the time of payment of a note is
not inserted, it is held payable on de-
mand.
The time of payment of a note must
not depend upon a contingency. The
promise must be absolute.
A bill may be written upon any pa-
per, or substitute for it, either with ink
or pencil.
The payee should be distinctly nam-
ed in the note, unless it is payable to
bearer.
An indorsee has a right of action
against all whose names were on the
bill when he received it.
If the letter containing a protest of
non-payment be put into the post of-
fice, any miscarriage does not affect
the party giving notice.
Notice of protest may be sent either
to the place of business or of residence
of the party notified.
The holder of a note may give no-
tice of protest either to all the pre-
vious indorsers or only to one of them;
in case of the latter, he must select
the last indorser, and the last must
give notice to the last before him, and
so on. Each indorser must send no-
tice the same day or the day follow-
ing.
Neither Sunday nor legal holi-
day is to be counted in reckoning the
time in which notice is to be given.
The loss of a bill or note is not suf-
ficient excuse for not giving notice of
protest.
If two or more persons as partners
are jointly liable to a note or bill, due
notice to one of them is sufficient.
If a note or bill is transferred as se-
curity, or even assignment of a pre-
existing debt, the debt revives if the
bill or note is dishonored.
An indorser may be written on
the face or back.
An indorser may prevent his own
liability to be sued by writing "With-
out recourse," or similar words.
All claims which do not rest upon a
seal or judgment must be sued within
six years from the time when they

arise.
Part payment of a debt which has
passed the time of statutory limita-
tion revives the whole debt, and the
claim holds good for another period of
six years from the date of such partial
payment.
A verbal promise to pay, made with-
out conditions, is generally held as
sufficient to revive a claim otherwise
shut out by the law of limitation.
If, when a debt is due, the debtor is
out of the State, the "six years" do
not begin to run until he returns. If
he afterward leave the State, the time
forward counts the same as if he re-
mained in the State.
An oral agreement must be proven
by evidence. A written agreement
proves itself. The law prefers written
to oral evidence because of its pre-
cision.
No evidence may be introduced to
contradict or vary a written contract,
but it may be received in order to ex-
plain it, when such contract is in need
of explanation.

MIGHT OF ENGLISH SEAMEN IN
THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.
I doubt if any single class of men ever
made a greater change in the fortunes
of mankind than was brought
about by the great English seamen of
the sixteenth century. Some of them
were slave traders, others were smug-
glers, almost all were lawless men in a
lawless age; but the result of their dur-
ing exhibitions was to alter the destiny
of the American continent, and there-
fore the career of the human race.
In the year 1513, Spain, with Portu-
gal, was the undisputed master of the
New World. At the present time nei-
ther Spain nor Portugal owns a foot of
land upon this main continent of
North or South America. The destiny
of the whole Western world has been
changed, and throughout almost all
the northern half of it the language,
the institutions, the habits, have been
equally transformed. At the time
when Europe was first settled by the
gold and the glory brought from the
newly discovered America, it was only
Spain, and a small degree Portugal,
that reaped the harvest. These were
then the two great maritime and col-
onizing powers of Europe; and two
hulls from Pope Alexander VI. in 1533
and granted them to live in the law-
fully discovered portion of the globe be-
tween them. Under the authority
Portugal was finally permitted to Brazil,
which was first colonized by the
Portuguese; while Spain claimed all the
rest of the continent. To this day the
results of that mutual distribution are
plainly to be seen in South America.
Brazil speaks Portuguese, while al-
most all the rest of South America,
with Mexico, speaks Spanish. But be-
yond Mexico, through all the vast
length and breadth of North America,
English is the prevailing and local
language. Throughout that region,
instead of the Latin race, the Germanic
prevails; instead of the Roman
Catholic faith, the Protestant propo-
nates. There had not been in the
history of the world a profounder
change in the current of human
events. The most remarkable circum-
stance of all this, that this change was
substantially made in a single century
(the 16th), and it was made mainly thro-
ugh the agency of a single class of men—the English
seamen. They it was who broke the
power of Spain, and changed the fu-
ture destinies of America.—T. W.
Haggis, in Harper's Magazine.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.
There are now over 11,000 papers
printed in the United States. In view
of the fact that the press is an edu-
cational agent, it has been suggested
that the Government could not do bet-
ter than to allow publishers to send
their papers free of postage and as
many copies as they are willing to tax
themselves with in order to secure new
subscribers, and the result will be ben-
eficial to the Post office Department
and the public. In Canada publishers
are allowed to mail their editions free
of any postal charges, because the au-
thorities recognize the importance of
newspapers as public educators, and
wish to further so beneficent an in-
stitution by every means in their power.
An article in the *Argonaut* shows that
the "newspaper" besides being a
great boon to the masses as an edu-
cator, is also a great factor in the matter
of dollars and cents to the Postoffice
Department. It can be safely said
that a very large proportion of letters
written in reply to advertisements.
An advertiser says he received in an-
swer to his advertisements no less than
240,000 letters in the course of a few
months. The postage stamps upon
these letters cost \$7,200. Allowing
these letters can be carried for 2 cents
each, as the postal department admits,
the profits to the postoffice from these
advertisements was \$2,400. Frequent-

ly there are 1,000 letters sent in reply
to an advertisement of a single inch.
The profit is in fact more than 1 cent
per letter, for postal facilities having
to be maintained at any cost, the pub-
lishing business makes business for the
postoffice, which doubtless would
otherwise be conducted at considerable
loss even at 3 cents per letter, or
at a higher sum. It may reasonably
be considered that the present cheap
letter postage would not have been es-
tablished but for the newspapers,
which have created such constant use
of the mails. The United States ought
not to be behind Canada. The 10,000
or more advertisers in the United
States are the greatest promoters of
postal business, but there is still room
for an extension of advertising and the
use of the mails for transmitting light
articles.—Galveston News.

CURIOUS LOVE LETTERS.
An old lady has sent the editor of the
Clarion, for publication, copies of some
love letters which were written in 1808:
Madam—Most worthy of estimation,
after long consideration and much
meditation of the great reputation you
possess in the nation; I have a strong
inclination to become your relation.
On your approbation of this declara-
tion I shall make preparation to move
my situation to a more convenient sta-
tion to profess my admiration, and I
such obligation I worthy of observation
and can obtain common sense, it will
be an aggrandizement beyond all cal-
culation, of the joy and exultation of
Yours,
SANS DISSIMULATION.

THE ANSWER:
Sir—I pursued your oration with
much deliberation and a little conster-
nation, at the information of your weak
imagination, to show such veneration
on so slight a foundation. But, after
examination and serious contempla-
tion, I suppose your animation was
the fruit of recreation or had sprung
from ostentation to display your edu-
cation, by an odd enumeration, or
multiplication of words of the same
signification, though at great variation
in each respective signification. Now
without disparagement your laborious
application to so tedious an occupa-
tion deserves commendation, and I lik-
ing imitation a sincere gratification,
I am, without hesitation, Yours,
MAY MODERATION.

SUFFER
no longer from Dyspep-
sia, Indigestion, want of
Appetite, loss of Strength,
lack of Energy, Malaria,
intermittent Fevers, &c.
BROWN'S IRON BIT-
TERS never fails to cure
all these diseases.

Recent, November 26, 1883.
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
Gentlemen—For years I have
been a great sufferer from Dyspep-
sia, and could get no relief (having tried
everything which was recommended)
and, acting on the advice of a
friend, who had been benefited by
Brown's Iron Bitters, I tried a
bottle, with most surprising results.
Previous to taking Brown's Iron
Bitters, everything I ate distressed
me, and I suffered greatly from a
burning sensation in the stomach,
which was unbearable. Since tak-
ing Brown's Iron Bitters, all my
troubles are at an end. Can say any
time without any disagreeable re-
sults. I am practically another
person.
Mrs. W. J. Fess,
35 Maverick St., E. Boston.

BROWN'S IRON BIT-
TERS acts like a charm
on the digestive organs,
removing all dyspeptic
symptoms, such as tast-
ing the food, Belching,
Heat in the Stomach,
Heartburn, etc. The
only Iron Preparation
that will not blacken the
teeth or give headache.

Sold by all Druggists.
Brown Chemical Co.
Baltimore, Md.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
See that all Iron Bitters are made by
Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, and
have crossed red lines and trade-
mark on wrapper.

OLSON & JEFFERSON'S
BILLIARD AND POOL
PARLORS.

THE MONARCH
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

The choicest Wines & Liquor
and the best 5 and 10-cent Cigars con-
stantly on hand.

Michigan Central Railroad.
SAGINAW DIVISION.
Time Table—Jan 1, 1882.
NORTHWARD.

STATIONS. Mail. Bay City Ex.
Chicago, leave, 9:10 p. m. 9:00 a. m.
Jackson, 7:00 p. m. 4:15 p. m.
Rives Junction, 7:25 a. m. 4:40 p. m.
Mason, 7:55 a. m. 5:10 p. m.
Holt, 8:07 a. m. 5:22 p. m.
Lansing, 8:20 a. m. 5:35 p. m.
North Lansing, 8:25 a. m. 5:40 p. m.
U. & M. Crossing, 9:23 a. m. 6:38 p. m.
Jwooso, 9:28 a. m. 7:00 p. m.
Chesaning, 10:00 a. m. 7:30 p. m.
St. Charles, 10:15 a. m. 7:45 p. m.
Paines, 10:40 a. m. 8:10 p. m.
Saginaw City, 10:55 a. m. 8:25 p. m.
North Saginaw, 11:05 a. m. 8:35 p. m.
F. & P. M. Cross, 11:10 a. m. 8:40 p. m.
Zilwaukee, 11:20 a. m. 8:50 p. m.
West Bay City, 11:45 a. m. 9:12 p. m.
Bay City, Arrive, 11:55 a. m. 9:20 p. m.

SOUTHWARD.
STATIONS. Express. Mail.
Bay City, leave, 7:00 a. m. 5:25 p. m.
West Bay City, 7:45 a. m. 6:30 p. m.
Zilwaukee, 7:55 a. m. 6:05 p. m.
F. & P. M. Crossing, 7:45 a. m. 6:15 p. m.
North Saginaw, 7:48 a. m. 6:20 p. m.
Saginaw City, 7:58 a. m. 6:30 p. m.
Paines, 8:10 a. m. 6:45 p. m.
St. Charles, 8:30 a. m. 7:10 p. m.
Chesaning, 8:45 a. m. 7:30 p. m.
U. & M. Crossing, 9:23 a. m. 8:00 p. m.
D & M Crossing, 9:23 a. m. 8:25 p. m.
North Lansing, 10:20 a. m. 9:20 p. m.
Lansing, 10:35 a. m. 9:35 p. m.
Holt, 10:50 a. m. 9:50 p. m.
Mason, 10:50 a. m. 9:50 p. m.
Rives Junction, 11:20 a. m. 10:20 p. m.
Jackson, 11:45 a. m. 10:45 p. m.
Chicago, Arrive, 7:40 p. m. 7:30 a. m.

All trains on Saginaw Division daily
except Sundays. Connecting trains
have Chicago 9 a. m. daily except Saturdays,
Wagner Sleeping Cars on night trains.

MACKINAW DIVISION.
NORTHWARD.
STATIONS. Mail. Exp. Freight.
Bay City, leave, 7:00 a. m. 5:30 p. m. 9:00 a. m.
W. Bay City, 7:45 a. m. 6:15 p. m. 9:10 a. m.
Keweenaw, 8:40 a. m. 7:10 p. m. 9:20 a. m.
Terry, 9:40 a. m. 8:10 p. m. 9:30 a. m.
Sate Road, 10:40 a. m. 9:10 p. m. 9:40 a. m.
Alcona, 11:40 a. m. 10:10 p. m. 10:40 a. m.
Tandish, 12:40 a. m. 11:10 p. m. 11:40 a. m.
Well Branch, 1:40 a. m. 12:10 p. m. 12:40 a. m.
St. Ignace, 2:40 a. m. 1:10 p. m. 1:40 a. m.
St. Ignace, 3:40 a. m. 2:10 p. m. 2:40 a. m.
Grayling, 4:40 a. m. 3:10 p. m. 3:40 a. m.
Grayling, 5:40 a. m. 4:10 p. m. 4:40 a. m.
Grayling, 6:40 a. m. 5:10 p. m. 5:40 a. m.
Grayling, 7:40 a. m. 6:10 p. m. 6:40 a. m.
Grayling, 8:40 a. m. 7:10 p. m. 7:40 a. m.
Grayling, 9:40 a. m. 8:10 p. m. 8:40 a. m.
Grayling, 10:40 a. m. 9:10 p. m. 9:40 a. m.
Grayling, 11:40 a. m. 10:10 p. m. 10:40 a. m.
Grayling, 12:40 a. m. 11:10 p. m. 11:40 a. m.
Grayling, 1:40 a. m. 12:10 p. m. 12:40 a. m.
Grayling, 2:40 a. m. 1:10 p. m. 1:40 a. m.
Grayling, 3:40 a. m. 2:10 p. m. 2:40 a. m.
Grayling, 4:40 a. m. 3:10 p. m. 3:40 a. m.
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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

A LOVER'S LAMENT.

My Will has gone on the sea.

An' oh! my heart is set;

To think of him so far away.

Near drives me to despair.

I do remember well the night

When he came to my heart;

For as I pressed him to my heart;

'Twas like to break in twain.

He pressed me to his bosom,

An' kissed me over again.

An' promised on some future day

'The mak' me a his ain.

What cared I for the world that night?

Wi' a' that it could gie;

For oh! my heart was set

To think of him so far away.

That was gone over the sea.

When I hear the mavis singin',

An' the blackbird in yon grove;

When I hear the mavis singin',

When I hear the mavis singin',

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It was a brilliant December day when the young physician stood in the newly-carpeted reception room, drawing on her fur gloves; previous to entering her neat parlor once again, while she reiterated to the white-capped maid some directions respecting old Ann Mudgett's rheumatism, when the matron hurried in.

"Oh, I beg your pardon, Dr. Clairmont," said she, "but I clean forgot the new old woman."

"The new old woman," repeated Dr. Mary, with a smile.

"That is," explained Mrs. Cunningham, "she only came last night—a quiet old soul; half blind and quite bad with the asthma. Perhaps you'd better just see her before you go."

She looked timidly up at Dr. Mary, came in, from under the borders of her cap.

"I'm a poor body, miss," said she, "and I'm sensible I'm making a deal of trouble in the world. But the Lord don't always take us miss, when we'd like to go."

"This is the doctor," said Mrs. Cunningham.

The little woman would have risen up to make a feeble courtesy, but Dr. Mary motioned her to keep her seat.

"What is your name?" said she pleasantly.

"Louise Marlow, miss."

"Marlow? That is an unusual name, isn't it?" said Mary Clairmont, coloring in spite of herself.

"We're English, miss," said the old woman, struggling bravely with her asthma. "There ain't many of us in this country. I've a son, miss, in the law business, as any mother might well be proud of."

"A son," echoed Mrs. Cunningham, "and you're the alms-house?"

"Not that it's his fault," the old creature made haste to explain. "My son is to be married to a fine, proud young lady, as it is for any Prince in all the land, and of course he can't be expected to burden himself with a helpless old woman like me. He says I'm to write and let him know how I get along, and if I'm sick or anything, he'll try to see me. I sewed carpets until the asthma got hold of me, and supported myself comfortably. But of course I couldn't lay up anything for a rainy day—who could? And Harry couldn't help me, for he's getting ready to be married, poor lad. So I went to Dr. Merton, and asked him did he know of any decent place where an old woman like me could earn her days in peace. And he gave me a card to come here, and some money to pay my traveling expenses—Heaven bless him!—and here I am."

Mary Clairmont had listened quietly to the garbled tale, but the color had varied in her cheek more than once as she stood there.

"Is your son's name Harry Marlow?" she said, slowly and thoughtfully.

"Yes, miss, at your service," said the old woman, with a dyck of her white-capped head, which was meant to do duty in place of the impossible courtesy.

"Is he like this?" said Dr. Mary, taking a photograph from her pocket.

The old woman with trembling hands fitted on her iron-rimmed spectacles and looked at the picture, uttering a little cry of recognition.

"Sure, miss, it's his own self," she cried. "You're acquainted with him, then?"

"Somewhat," said Dr. Mary, composedly, as she returned the photograph to its place.

"Perhaps you know the young lady my son is to marry?"

"Yes," said Dr. Mary, writing something in her prescription-book. "I have seen her."

"Perhaps, miss," faltered the old woman, "you would give her my humble duty, and tell her I would just like to see her once, and see what she is like. There's no fear of my troubling her, miss, for I mean to end my days here. But I would like to see her just once, miss. Would you please write to my son and tell him where I am? For I am no scholar myself, and I'm his mother, after all. And if it wouldn't be asking too much—"

"I'll write to him," said Dr. Mary, quietly, and so she went away.

"I never see a lady doctor afore," said Mrs. Marlow, with a long sigh, "but she's a prettier creature, and it seems good to have her around. I hope she'll come again soon."

"You may be very sure of that," said the matron, brusquely. "Dr. Clairmont ain't one to neglect poor people because they are poor."

That evening Aunt Jo, frying crullers over the kitchen fire, was surprised by a visit from her niece, who came in all wrapped in furs, with her cheeks crimsoned with the frosty wintry air.

"Bless me! this ain't you!" said Aunt Jo, peering over the rims of her spectacles.

"I drove over to see you, Aunt Jo," said Mary, "to tell you that you were right. The metal was counterfeit."

"Eh?" said Aunt Jo, mechanically, looking at the brown curly crullers, although she did not look at what she was doing.

"I have written to Harry Marlow, counseling our engagement," said Dr. Mary calmly, albeit her voice faltered a little. "The man who will heartlessly let his poor old mother go into an almshouse, sooner than let the trouble to maintain her, can be no fit husband for any woman."

And then she sat down, by the fire, and told Aunt Jo everything, for crabbed, crusty old Aunt Jo had been like a

mother to her, and the girl's heart was full to overflowing.

When she had ceased speaking Aunt Jo nodded her head.

"You have done well and wisely," said she.

Old Mrs. Marlow died that winter in Aldenbury almshouse, with her head on Dr. Mary Clairmont's arms and never knew that her garrulous confession had deprived her son of his promised wife.

And Mary says, quietly and resolutely, that her profession must be husband and home to her henceforward.

A GREAT FARM.

Reaping and Binding from 40,000 Acres.

(From the Agricultural Review.)

The largest farm in the world is Mr. Hiram Sibley's 40,000-acre Burr Oaks farm.

It is situated in Eastern Illinois; about sixteen miles east of the Chicago and Alton railroad, one of the best organized and equipped lines in the State; and about 100 miles south of Chicago.

It is what was formerly known as the Sullivan farm, and has the most extensive reputation of any in the country. Its original proprietor, Mr. M. L. Sullivan, removed from Columbus, Ohio, to Champaign county, Ill., about 1860, and there started the Broadlands farm of 28,000 acres.

In 1861, having previously located a quantity of land in Ford county, that State, where Burr Oaks is mainly situated, he sold the Broadlands farm to John T. Alexander, who subsequently failed, and removing thither, established himself in a small hut and commenced operations. He added to the tract, by purchase, until he had secured over 40,000 acres. Some of the original land was bought as low as 50 cents and \$1.50 an acre.

Mr. Sullivan had conceived the idea that he could produce corn at a cost of 12 cents per bushel, and he devoted all his energies to its realization. He began at once to break up the land, employing a large force of men and teams, and planting it as fast as men and means could do it, until he had at one time 18,000 acres in corn. One crop, that of 1871, aggregated 600,000 bushels and required 2,000 cars to carry it to market.

"The work on the farm was all done by hired labor, as many as 400 men being employed at a time, all of whom were lodged and fed on the premises in buildings put up for that purpose. His ambition was to be the largest grower of corn in the world, as well as the greatest farmer, and he would allow no settlement on the place nor hire out any of the land. The policy was a mistake one; no man could farm on such a scale successfully by hired labor. His interest account on borrowed capital was enormous; the breaking up of the land, draining and erecting buildings required large expenditures, and increased the original cost greatly, while land bought later, costing from \$15 to \$25 an acre, together with the improvements, made a still higher interest account, so that the largest results from the land were necessary. His system only interested himself. Manufacturing and many branches of industry may be conducted by a single mind where the principal instruments are machinery, but in farming there is more necessity for intelligent thought, and only a small quantity of land can be properly managed with one man's brain.

These influences, together with three successive bad crops, caused Mr. Sullivan's failure in 1877. The estate was carried on two years by his assignee, and then Mr. Sibley, who had for many years supplied Mr. Sullivan with money to improve the farm, became the owner. He had advanced over \$500,000, and before the assignment offered to throw off \$100,000 of the amount and back interest if Mr. Sullivan would pay the remainder, but he could not. Mr. Sullivan died in 1879, and Mr. Sibley made an arrangement by which his widow was able to retain 3,000 acres, although the estate was bankrupt. He practically gave her \$10,000 by releasing his second mortgage on her land and made her comfortable for life.

About three years ago Mr. Sibley became the proprietor of the farm from circumstances beyond his control.

Instead of hiring all the labor, Mr. Sibley adopted the plan of interesting as many as possible in the working of the farm by apportioning off parts of it into tracts of eighty to 500 acres, erecting a house and barn on each, locating good men with their families on them and giving them a share of the crops for their labor, he furnishing the land, buildings and seeds and directing the method of cultivation. One hundred and forty-six farmers are thus engaged, and 134 houses and barns have already been erected for their use.

The Springfield Republican tells how a gentleman took from his pocket after dinner a pair of solitaires and passed them to his wife. "Humph," she said, "prize package, I suppose?" and passed them on to her son. "Dollar store," commented the youth, "Papa snuffed and silently replaced the card in his pocket. A few days later mamma said: 'Where did you get those earrings, you showed us?' 'Well a man submitted them to me at the store. They were only \$500, but you are such a poor judge of gems that I thought it wasn't worth while to give them to you.'"

Most of the troops who fought on either side at Gettysburg were veterans and yet out of the 24,000 muskets picked up on that field 6,000 had three cartridges, in and 1,150 had from four to eight.

Mr. Nash too, is almost wild with grief, and can only say repeatedly, "Oh, my God, how can I live without you?"

Anything about the loss of the building, if these people had only been saved. He was a one-story owner of the building and content.

HOLOCAUST.

Milwaukee the Scene of a Fire

Horror Never Equalled in the West.

The Newhall House, a Six-Story Hotel, Burns in the Darkness.

Shocking Loss of Life—Thrilling Experiences of Those Who Escaped.

About 10 o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., flames appeared in the basement of the Newhall House at Milwaukee, and with marvelous rapidity made their way to the roof, giving nearly 200 people the choice of roasting alive or leaping to the icy pavement.

The stifling smoke drove many to the windows, where they clung, desperately for a time, but were soon compelled to let go their hold and be crushed on the sidewalks.

Three fruitless attempts to save life by holding a canvas beneath the burning building failed. The servants were sent out from the stairways, but a fireman with a ladder rescued eight victims by taking them across the alley. One man slid down a rope of sheets tied to a sewing-machine. A dining-room girl rushed down the blazing stairs, and in the next minute the walls fell in with a deafening crash. The loss of life will probably reach 100, while there are twenty men missing.

The fire was caused by a gas stove in the basement, which had been left burning. The gas leaked out and ignited, setting the curtains on fire. The flames spread out in the different stories as they were reached, and in a few minutes after the first alarm the fire was under control. The end of the building was a scene of fire, all burning at once. Guests, awakened from their sleep by the heat and smoke, were forced to the windows, where their heartrending cries rang in the ears of the vast concourse of people gathered outside.

Men who in the daily walks of life have been accounted heartless and unfeeling, were now seen in the streets, crying out in agony, and begging for help. One man, who had been in the building, was seen running through the smoke, and was killed by a falling beam.

At one time there were six persons hanging from six windows at the same time. The fire was so intense that the firemen were unable to get near the building. The fire was under control in a few minutes, but the damage was done.

During the progress of the fire, two men appeared at a window in an upper story, and one of them threw a bundle of clothing down. The bundle was caught by a fireman, and the man was seen to be in a state of distress.

In three-quarters of an hour after the discovery of the fire the building was a total loss. At 5:30 o'clock the Broadway fire engine arrived, and the fire was under control. The fire was so intense that the firemen were unable to get near the building. The fire was under control in a few minutes, but the damage was done.

At this juncture the cool-headed hero of the day appeared upon the scene. He was a man of about 40 years of age, and was dressed in a suit of dark clothing. He was seen to be in a state of distress.

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Anything about the loss of the building, if these people had only been saved. He was a one-story owner of the building and content.

Miss Libbie O'Neill, for ten years in charge of the dressmaking department in T. A. Jones' store, was one of the victims of the fire. She was seen to be in a state of distress.

At one of the windows, and for an instant looked out, where she saw a man hanging by his arms, and then fell back into the vortex of fire and perished. There was a fire escape within her reach, but the poor woman was completely overcome by the horror of her situation that she was powerless to act.

John J. Hough, of Peoria, Ill., who had both legs broken and not even other injuries by jumping from a fifth-story window into the canvas held by the firemen, died at the Central Police Station. Mr. Hough was a special agent of the Northwestern National Fire Insurance Company of the city, and leaves a wife and four children. He was about 40 years of age. There was a touching scene when he tried to tell the bystanders where he lived. He spelled out the words "E-o-r-i-a, w-i-l-e, l-a-b-y."

One of the saddest facts in connection with this awful catastrophe is the fact that the fire was caused by a gas stove in the basement, which had been left burning. The gas leaked out and ignited, setting the curtains on fire. The flames spread out in the different stories as they were reached, and in a few minutes after the first alarm the fire was under control. The end of the building was a scene of fire, all burning at once. Guests, awakened from their sleep by the heat and smoke, were forced to the windows, where their heartrending cries rang in the ears of the vast concourse of people gathered outside.

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THE AVALANCHE.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, January 18, 1883.

LOCAL ITEMS.

School books at the P. O.
Try B. & E.'s buckwheat flour.

Mrs. R. P. Forbes went to Rosemont Tuesday, returning Wednesday.

Evidently Mr. Sydney Cleggett is not a natural-born m. d. He has to use the lash too much.

Do not miss hearing the arguments pro and con that will be advanced at the debate at the hall to-morrow evening.

B. & E.'s 50c tea can't be beat.

Shiverkshake! isn't cold? Ten degrees below zero Monday and Tuesday mornings, at 61 o'clock.

Miss F. Stewart, the popular milliner of West Branch, passed a few days with her numerous friends in this city during the present week.

Best coffee in town at B. & E.'s.

The Michigan Almanac at the P. O.

Mr. A. H. Swarthout went to Grayling City on Friday of last week, returning Monday, accompanied by Mrs. S. and the "little one."

J. H. Edgumbe left Thursday morning on his return to Grayling. His family will soon follow him and take up their residence there.—Deerfield Record.

Mr. McCullough has opened a boot and shoe shop in our city opposite J. M. Finn's warehouse. He does all kind of mending, and makes a specialty of sewed and river boots.

We have a large and varied line of invitation cards. Call and examine them.

Eggs, 30c per dozen, at B. & E.'s.

The literary exercises at the hall on Friday evening last, owing to the inclemency of the weather and the fact it was not generally known there were to be any, were slimly attended.

We are pleased to see the familiar and pleasant countenance of Mr. J. S. Harter on our streets once more. Mr. H. has been stopping on his farm in Shiawassee county for some time.

Choice dried apples at B. & E.'s.

Ladies, do you wish for nice gold or silver-edged calling cards? If so, call at the AVALANCHE office, for them.—We have some "real daisies."

Fine note paper only 10c per quire at the P. O.

Rev. S. Edgumbe returned to Grayling Thursday morning. Mrs. Edgumbe will remain and visit her parents for a few weeks.—Deerfield Record. [Rev. S. arrived in our city all O. K. in due course of "mail," but we couldn't help from observing a woe-begone expression on his naturally smiling countenance. He doesn't like keeping bachelor's hall at all, at all.]

You can get the best butter at Bliven & Edgumbe's.

Sewing machine needles and attachments at the P. O.

No business man should be without a nice business card. You can get them printed cheap at the AVALANCHE office.

For the accommodation of our citizens our worthy P. M. informs us that hereafter the post office will be open on Sundays from 8 to 9 o'clock a. m. and from 1 to 2 o'clock p. m.

Standard A sugar, 10c per lb., at Bliven & Edgumbe's.

From Mr. Frank Owen, of Maple Forest who is engaged in Pack, Woods & Co.'s camp in 23-2, under the foremanship of Mr. L. H. Smith, we learn that the employees of that camp had a very pleasant and social time on Christmas. Fifty dollars was raised for a Christmas dinner, at which all did ample justice, and in the evening a Christmas tree holding 829 worth of presents made glad the hearts of the little ones.

"Pure Quill" honey, 17 cents per pound, at Bliven & Edgumbe's.

Do not send away for your printing when it is a fact it can be done as neat and cheap at the AVALANCHE office as at any other office in the State.

Buy your shoes at B. & E.'s, where the buttons are fastened on for keeps.

If you wish anything in the printing line, call at the AVALANCHE office and examine samples and prices, before ordering elsewhere. We are now better prepared than ever to turn out first-class work.

Don't forget that dried corn, 10c per lb., sold by Bliven & Edgumbe.

The opposition of democrats to the admission of Dakota as a state is unreasonable and partisan. If the new state were democratic there would be no opposition coming from that source, on the contrary there would be anxiety for its admission. There is already a population of two hundred thousand, and the territory has more postoffices than the state of New Hampshire and four times as many as the state of Delaware. No territory has ever been admitted having better claims to the right of state government.

Prof. Edgumbe passed through a four-days' examination while in attendance at the State Teachers' Institute at Lansing a few days ago, and Tuesday received official notification that he was successful and had been awarded a State certificate. This certificate is good for ten years, and is awarded only after a thorough examination and evidence that the applicant is a first-class teacher. The Prof. has also the highest certificate given to teachers in Canada, as well as a diploma of the highest grade issued to graduates of Victoria college. Deerfield can well be proud of the principal of her Union school.

The above we find in the Deerfield Record. The Professor spoken of is brother to Rev. S. and J. H. Edgumbe, of this city.

The AVALANCHE office is turning out a large quantity of job work, such as letter-head, note heads, bill heads, envelopes, tags, etc., etc. We guarantee satisfaction, and do work as cheap as any office in the State.

It seemed like meeting an old friend of the days when we were hard up, to see the Crawford County AVALANCHE of last week trot out one of our pet dons to delinquent subscribers, which did duty way back in the beautiful summer-time of 1882, and pass it off as a home production. We burned lots of midnight oil over that little gem, and we don't propose to have our sweetest wasted on the desert air in that reckless manner without an emphatic protest. Do your cribbing farther away from home, like we do, Palmer, and then you won't get caught at it.—Kalkaska Leader. [We beg your everlasting condescension, Dear Laddie. The "old man" was in Lansing attending to legislative duties, and we (the d-l) having to "run the machine" all by ourselves, the hurry, flurry, skurry and excitement of the occasion on that first week of our "elevation" made us half (if not wholly) crazy. We are more calm and collected now, and we trust that hereafter we may not be found "cribbing."]

EDITOR AVALANCHE.—The item containing the report of the department of the pupils in our school published in your issue of Dec. 28th, 1882, should have read as follows: Those who did not whisper during the week ending Friday, Dec. 22—Frank Bell, Maggie Hansen, and Fred Culver. Emma Updike, Vera Jones, Josie Jones, Eddie Hartwick, Marius Hansen, Matilda Hansen, Nettie Traver, Annie McDonald, Delia Raymond, Bessie Mickelson, Nellie Sanderson, Willie Havens and Clara Hadley did not whisper for four of the five days. James Hartwick and Fred Rose whispered every day. Lulu Nichols and Willie Masters whispered four of the five days.

J. E. BARRETT, Teacher.

FROM LANSING.

Special Correspondence Crawford Avalanche.

LANSING, Jan. 16, 1883.

The all-absorbing question in this city and throughout the State is the election of the United States Senator to succeed Hon. Thos. W. Ferry.

The first ballot of the two Houses was taken separately to-day, resulting as follows: In the House, Ferry 45, Stout 37, McMillan 1, Hanna 1, Moffat 1, Willis 1, Horr 2, Burrows 1, Hanchett 2, Cutcherson 2, Cooley 1, Upson 2, Newberry 1, Stockbridge 1, Winsor 1; in the Senate, Ferry 14, Stout 13, Hanchett 2, Cutcherson 2, Upson 1.

Your readers will observe that this vote is exactly as anticipated from the actions of the supporters of Mr. Ferry who forced the caucus in his favor, and it is expected that the first ballot in joint convention will be about the same. After that there will undoubtedly be a break and final selection of a candidate upon whom all Republicans can unite and who will be an honor to the State.

It will also be noticed that the Republicans who oppose Mr. Ferry are not booming any particular man, but present a number of new names, of clean men of acknowledged ability and standing in the State, any one of whom would be an honor to us.

All are waiting anxiously for the developments of to-morrow.

OBSERVER.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Adjutant-General Robertson has issued the following general order No. 2.

The following appointments in the military department of this state are made for two years from January 1, 1883:

John Robertson, Detroit, brigadier general and adjutant general.

Frederick S. Hatchison, Ionia, brigadier general and inspector general.

William Shakespeare, Kalamazoo, brigadier general and quartermaster general.

Edwin F. Conely, Detroit, colonel and aid-de-camp.

Robert P. Hill, Kalamazoo, colonel and aid-de-camp.

Smith W. Fowler, Manistee, colonel and aid-de-camp.

William Stevenson, Flint, major and military secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SOUTH BRANCH.

Jan. 15th, 1883.

EDITOR AVALANCHE:

After reading the communications of your correspondents in regard to sandy lands, fertility, &c., I will, if acceptable, give a little of my experience on sandy land a hundred miles south of here.

In 1869 I bought a pine plains farm that had been plowed and cropped for twenty years without anything having been turned back into the soil except sorrel and occasionally a few loads of manure. A large portion of the farm was of lighter sand than the majority of these plains. A portion of the farm had been turned out to the commons, "fired out," as they say down South; yes, I might say, all was "fired out" and "turned out," as there was not when I moved onto the place, in the spring of 1870, on the whole farm a field yard or pen that would hold either cattle, sheep or hogs.

Y people living on heavy land in adjoining county told us that we would starve on that barren sand. I said to them, "come and see us; we shall take provisions of all kinds sufficient for one year—after that you had better bring something to eat."

Mr. Editor, after that first year we have had those same people come to see us by the hay dozen and by the dozen—yes, have had six wagonloads (nearly fifty in all) come at one time—house full and sixteen to sleep in the barn. We fed them all and were glad to do it, for we were able to do it. The crop of corn raised on that farm the year I bought was not as good as raised on these plains last year on first plowing, and the straw-stack was but a foot higher than a man's head. I commenced sowing clover, seeded after every crop, even in my corn, and for six or seven years I did not pasture my summer-fallows at all, but plastered heavily, with the aim to grow large clover as possible, and put a chain on the plow and rolled it all under; used all the manure made on the farm, but that was a very small item compared to the green crops turned under; I worked that farm twelve years, and by that system of farming increased the fertility of the land, till I raised 35 bushels of wheat, 120 bushels ears of corn, 2 1/2 to 3 tons of clover hay to the acre. I adopted the mixed method of farming, and on the 70 acres of improved land I have had, some years, crops of 800 bushels of wheat, 1,500 bushels ears of corn, 40 tons of hay, &c., but not all those crops the same year. I believe what can be done on a farm like that can be done here. I like the climate here better than there with one exception—we may be more liable to have a June frost here than there. There is no such thing as these plains land leeching, as it is called, nor any other sandy land, unless the water stands near the top of the ground. I think the true way to use land plaster on these plains is to sow it on clover and thereby grow as heavy a crop as possible and turn it all under; that is, we should sow fields in rotation for that purpose. Otherwise we must have some to cut for hay. If I thought I could benefit anyone I would give my experience more particular in growing clover on sandy lands, also what I think of the plains.

Excuse.

FOR SENATOR.

THE VOTE IN EACH HOUSE AT LANSING ON TUESDAY.

Special Dispatch to the Eve News.

LANSING, Jan. 16—9:30 a. m.—The sun of Ansterlitz was not fairer than that which rose on the scene of action here to-day. Everybody was good-natured and eager for the fray, and less of the past two weeks' bitterness was apparent. It became clear early last night that the Ferry forces were better in hand than ever before, and his managers were well contented but not unduly boastful. Their floor-walkers talked confidently of having 60 to 62 votes to-day, but a careful count shows that the real managers for Ferry's cause only expect 55 to 57, as the opposition has cunningly kept two or three Ferry men away. The management are, however, at this hour confident of 55 at the very lowest, and unhesitatingly assert there will be no desertions, and that the pipes are all laid for accessions later in the week. The opposition are still claiming to be solid but were rather non-plussed at the increased confidence and evident strength of the Ferry men. Mr. Ferry is in better spirits than before during the campaign. Little is said of the dark horse to-day, but when it is mentioned the name of Cutcherson invariably crops out.

ROLL-CALL THIS MORNING.

10:30 a. m.—On roll-call this morning every member of the House was found to be present except Mr. Case, democrat, of Detroit, and Mr. Rose, Republican, of Clinton. In the Senate all were present except Mr. Butters, Republican, and Mr. Frisbie, democrat. The two latter showed up later.

THE VOTE IN THE SENATE.

11:10 a. m.—The Senate changed its hour of voting for United States Senator to 10:45 a. m., and the vote taken resulted as follows:

For Thomas W. Ferry—Messrs. Austin, Belknap, Butters, Duncan, Pfister, (reusel, Hine, Koon, Moore, Phelps, Seymour, Shaw, Taylor and White—14.

For Benton Hanchett—Messrs. Bliss and Hance—2.

For Byron M. Cutcherson—Messrs. Gulliver and Mercer—2.

For Charles Upson—Mr. McMahon—1.

For Byron G. Stout—Messrs. Frisbie and Hance—2.

bie, Henson, Jenison, Manwaring, Norton, Pennington, Richardson, Richmond, Roney, Roost, Shoemaker, Strong and Whiting—13.

THE VOTE IN THE HOUSE.

The vote in the House for United States Senator resulted as follows:

For Thomas W. Ferry—Messrs. Alvord, Bennett, Bettinger, Bishop, Bolger, Canby, Clark, Colwell, Coote, Davenport, Diller, Effe, Garvelink, Goodman, Grant, Harkness, Hayes, H. H. Howard, Sumner, Howard, Howell, Hull, Kelsey, Knight, La Du, Martin, Meyer, Morcum, Perham, Pierce, Pitt, Reed, Rose, Sellers, Shepard, Snyder, Var Kleeck, Van Loo, Vincent, Vinton, Warren, Wheeler, White, Willett, Wyllie and Young—45.

For Byron G. Stout—Messrs. Bentley, Bixby, Brunt, Black, Blacker, Carpenter, Coleman, Cook, Devlin, Dodge, Ellis, Farmer, Fletcher, Gleason, Gray, Gregory, Hanchard, Himebaugh, Howe, Johnson, Keith, King, Leitch, Noeker, Parks, Potter, Riopelle, Robinson, Rummel, Stone, Tatham, Thompson, Train, Van Deusen, Williams, Wiltse and Wright—37.

For James McMillan—Mr. Adams, 1.

For Perry Hannah—Mr. Barnard, 1.

For Seth C. Moffat—Mr. Bonnell, 1.

For Edwin Willis—Mr. Brown, 1.

For Roswell G. Horr—Messrs. Darnall and Wixson, 2.

For J. C. Burrows—Mr. Dickson, 1.

For Byron M. Cutcherson—Messrs. Dunstan and North, 2.

For John S. Newberry—Mr. French, 1.

For Chas. Upson—Mr. Hopkins, 1.

For Benton Hanchett—Messrs. Palmer and Woodruff, 2.

For Thos. M. Cooley—Mr. Parker, 1.

For Richard Winsor—Mr. Pengra, 1.

For Jas. F. Joy—Mr. Phinney, 1.

For F. B. Stockbridge—Mr. Ranney, 1.

The only absentee was Mr. Case, of Detroit, who is home and sick.

RECAPITULATION.

The grand total vote in both Houses was as follows:

Whole number of votes, 131.

Thomas W. Ferry, 59.

Byron G. Stout, 50.

Byron M. Cutcherson, 4.

Benton Hanchett, 4.

Charles Upson, 2.

Roswell G. Horr, 2.

Perry Hannah, 1.

James McMillan, 1.

Seth C. Moffat, 1.

Edwin Willis, 1.

John S. Newberry, 1.

Julius C. Burrows, 1.

Thomas M. Cooley, 1.

Richard Winsor, 1.

James F. Joy, 1.

P. B. Stockbridge, 1.

An analysis of the vote shows that 22 Republicans refused to vote for Ferry.

The American Lumber Co. will put in a \$15,000 dock at St. Ignace.

The annual meeting of the South-eastern Michigan Bee Keepers' Association will be held at Ann Arbor next Saturday, Jan. 20.

The mechanics throughout the State are beginning to meet to regulate prices of labor for the coming season.

The Mackinac Straits ferry boat, Algonah, made the dock at Mackinaw City, Monday a. m., after 43 hours spent in crossing.

The January Ladies' Floral Cabinet, New York, opens its 12th year with many things to please our lady readers, especially those who cultivate flowers in-doors or in the garden. The Hybrid Anemone is given a large illustration, and studious readers will ponder long over an article entitled "Do Plants Think?" A new poem by Eben E. Rexford, with its illustrations by Verbeck, entitled "The Birth of the Flower," will please. E. T. Honjo's Japanese article this month on "New Year's Day in Japan," is timely, and the home circle will be quick to utilize the suggestions given in an article on "Some Amusements," what to do long winter evenings. The ladies will linger over the illustrated department of "Home Decorations," for all that argues there is prepared, specially for the Floral Cabinet's pages. The music this month is Gatty's song, made popular this winter by being sung by Emma Thursby, entitled "In a Quiet Old Village." Any of our readers, who mention our publication in writing, may have a January number at half-price (six cents), and if they have ever been subscribers in other years, a sample copy will be sent, post free, for the present owners are desirous of making the acquaintance of all who have at any time been subscribers.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

Fetch on your rags, woolen, cotton or linen. Fetch on your rags by the pound, hundred or ton, minus old rag carpets and old papers. Would like a ton in the next 10 days.

J. C. SHADDEE.

FOR SALE.

Good house and lot in Grayling; also farm of 80 acres one mile from village. For particulars address W. A. Masters, or Lock Box 30, Grayling, Mich. nov16m9

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at East City, Mich., January 16, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and final entry thereon, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court of Crawford county, Michigan, at the county seat on Monday the 19th day of February 1883.

Benajah C. Baker, Homestead Entry No. 8228, for the n. e. section 18, town 32 n., range 4 w., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz:

Melvin Hagerman of Wellington p. o., 2nd dist. of Wellington p. o., Frank Greco, of Wellington p. o., and Wellington Station of Wellington p. o. EDWARD STEVENSON, Register.

\$1,000 Forfeit.

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and covered cases we could find, are felt justified in offering to forfeit \$1,000 for any case of cough, cold, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption in its early stages, whooping cough, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50 cents; large bottles 50 cents. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists or sent by express on receipt of price. John C. West & Co., sole proprietors, 181 and 183 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

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